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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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      UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                                23 Cr. 16 (JHR)
                 V.
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      SERGY SHESTAKOV,
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                                                Conference
                     Defendant.
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8
                                                New York, N.Y.
                                                July 23, 2024
 9
                                                4:30 p.m.
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      Before:
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                         HON. JENNIFER H. REARDEN,
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                                                District Judge
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                                 APPEARANCES
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      DAMIAN WILLIAMS
           United States Attorney for the
           Southern District of New York
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      BY: SEBASTIAN SWETT
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           REBECCA DELL
           DEREK WIKSTROM
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           Assistant United States Attorneys
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           KATHERINE ELLEN PETRINO
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(Case called)

MR. SWETT: Good afternoon, your Honor. Sheb Swett, Rebecca Dell, and Derek Wikstorm on behalf of the United States.

THE COURT: OK. Hello.

MR. SWETT: Hello, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. GLAVIN: For the defense, Rita Glavin, along with my colleagues, Katherine Petrino and Leo Korman. We're here with our client, Sergy Shestakov.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. Please be seated.

So, Mr. Swett, I'm interested in hearing everything that you can tell me on the public record about your July 16 request.

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, there's not much more that we can say beyond what's in the public record. We have become aware of information. We're looking into whether that requires CIPA litigation. We are doing that as expeditiously as possible, and if it is required, we would likely seek a Section 2 ex parte conference with the Court to explain the situation. But at this time we really can't say more than what's in the letter.

THE COURT: All right. I understand.

Can you tell me whether you anticipate asking me to hold a hearing under Section 6?

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, I can't say at this time.

THE COURT: I see that you've asked — first of all, both parties here have asked for an adjournment. So, obviously, we're going to be talking about dates in a minute.

You asked for an adjournment of the trial and all associated deadlines by at least six weeks. Do you know anything beyond that? Is it going to take you six weeks to figure out, to evaluate the information, before you'll be ready for possible CIPA practice? Is that still your expectation?

MR. SWETT: No, your Honor, our expectation is that within six weeks, to the extent there is CIPA litigation, it could be briefed, brought to the Court's attention, the Court would be in a position to rule on it within that time frame. We are ultimately requesting an adjournment of at least six weeks from the trial date.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. SWETT: We believe that within that time frame we can be prepared for trial.

THE COURT: All right. Well, it's hard for me, based on what I know at this moment, to evaluate all possible ways that this might affect the defendant. I'm not sure — information has come to the government's attention. I'm not sure what all that might mean. I don't know if it means additional discovery material. I'm not sure, so I don't know if you were thinking about that when you put six weeks in the

letter. I know you can't really say more, so —

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, we certainly understand the Court's predicament, and we can't say more other than to say that six weeks for us represents the time frame within which we can be prepared for trial. Obviously, it's our desire to move forward with trial, but we gave that date so the Court understands what we think is necessary. Anything less than that, we're afraid that we might not have time to work through the issues. Obviously, anything beyond that would be subject to the Court's views and the view of the defendant.

THE COURT: All right. Well, here's what I remember last time we were all together discussing scheduling. I know that Ms. Glavin had already asked the government about going to trial in September.

Wait. Six weeks from August 6 is — let's see where that puts us. A little past the middle of August, I think.

MS. GLAVIN: Your Honor, if I might be heard.

THE COURT: Of course.

MS. GLAVIN: I think the issues, your Honor, are far broader than what the government has represented to the Court, and I want to make a record on this.

I will be submitting in the next couple weeks a letter seeking another conference before the Court to address discovery motion practice that has been brought on by some behavior that I have seen in the last six to eight weeks in the

run-up to preparing for trial, including the government's handling of *Brady* information that was directly exculpatory regarding my client. I also believe that the government has not and did not ever satisfy its obligations that are required under the DOJ manual and by law with respect to classified information. And third, I believe the government still has Rule 16 material that we need to prepare our client.

If your Honor might recall, the indictment came down; it was unsealed around January 21 of last year.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GLAVIN: The first conference was the 9th of February.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GLAVIN: At the conference, Mr. DuCharme, who represented Mr. McGonigal — Mr. DuCharme has a very long and distinguished career dealing with national security issues — raised immediately with the government that, given that the case involved the allegations that our clients were conspiring with Evgeny Fokin, who is a high-level official at En+, and we have learned from discovery the intelligence community was very interested in and that he was conspiring with Oleg Deripaska who the intelligent community — he's infamous. They've been watching him since the Mueller investigation — Mr. DuCharme said it, and I said it at the first conference, said it again at May 10 at a conference, Mr. DuCharme put it in a letter

before that conference saying there have to be interceptions during the time period of the alleged conspiracy, whether they be phone records, whether they be intercepted conversations that Fokin would have had with En+ officials. The government refused over and over to tell us anything that they had done, anything that they had asked the intelligence community.

We made very specific requests to the government. We don't believe that those requests were conveyed in the way they should have been conveyed to the intelligence community such that we get the information we're entitled to by law.

THE COURT: What makes you believe that?

MS. GLAVIN: Because there is no — because En+, counsel for En+, has met with the government. They met with the government last week. Notes of that meeting were provided to me on Monday, and they provided exculpatory information about my client that they had obtained. The information they had is entirely consistent with what my client's defense has been, which is that not only did he not believe that this business intelligence work was for Deripaska, but in truth and in fact, they have evidence within the company, after doing an interview, as to that this was, in fact, business intelligence work that was done for En+ and Rusal and it was done specifically in connection with the litigation that Rusal filed the next year, which is entirely consistent with our theory of the case.

Pandean Limited, the government has not shown any connection to Deripaska. And what we do know — and I have raised this with the government over and over again — is that the woman who signed the contract is affiliated with En+/Rusal. She's on public filings for those companies. I have been screaming this from the mountaintops to the government. There's no way that NSA, the CIA, or the defense community doesn't have Evgeny Fokin's phone records. And we believe those phone records will show, or email communication records, and we believe that those communications will show that he was not in contact with Oleg Deripaska during the time charged in this indictment.

That is Brady. That is so material to the defense. And to ask the government if they've asked, that's not classified, to say, did you make that request? We have sent them several discovery letters. All we get is "we've complied with our obligations." We get turned over to us yesterday the government had a conversation a month ago, a month ago, with a law enforcement official who told them that he is familiar with Deripaska's network. He had not known or connected that Pandean had anything to do with Deripaska. But what he did know, because he had done some research, is that he could connect it to Rusal and En+.

That is the truth. That is the truth of this case, and I have been screaming this from the mountaintop because I'm

standing here with a guy whose life is on the line. I have been begging the government for this. They tell me nothing.

If the government has not made these prudential search requests, we will make a motion for sanctions. This is something that gets you in trouble with DOJ, OPR if this was not done under DOJ policy. This has to be done. So I (a) want to be able to make some discovery motions to the Court, given what I'm seeing. We're getting incomplete information about certain phone images, which has caused me to believe that some images of the phone may be in the intelligence community.

THE COURT: Whose phone?

MS. GLAVIN: Mr. McGonigal's and Mr. Fokin's. Like, we have Charlie McGonigal, they have his laptop. What we have produced from Charlie McGonigal's laptop is several hundred photographs they took of stuff on the laptop, not the actual images. Where is that? We want the laptop and we want a forensic evaluation of that laptop because of where the contract came from, because it appears that it came from Fokin and, we think, came from En+ and Rusal.

So I have a whole list of things that I don't think can be resolved now, but to say I am irritated is an understatement a year and a half in.

Here is what I would propose, your Honor. They ask for six weeks. I want us to come back again before the Court, because if they ask to make a disclosure to you for an ex parte

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hearing, I want to be heard, and I also want to do papers into how the process works. Because what it means, Judge, is you're going to have to put yourself into my shoes. All right? And I want you armed with all the questions to ask them, to push them. Their answers today are insufficient. I'm begging you to press them and say: Tell me what the nature of the information was that came to your attention.

Let me put it this way: There was a filing to you on July 15, the government opposing our subpoena to the NSA. THE COURT:

Yes.

MS. GLAVIN: In that filing, they say we have complied with our discovery obligations, including as to classified information, and then 24 hours later, they need an adjournment.

What happened in 24 hours?

I am so bothered by this case. I have told them repeatedly they got it wrong. So what I need to do for Mr. Shestakov is I need to put together a motion with a listing of all the issues that we are having. I have sent them discovery letters for requests that I am demanding specific that they make to the intelligence community. I do want to revisit with your Honor the issue of our motion to compel and narrowing it in anyways that we can.

But I have to defend him, and this case has been wrongheaded and - just let us get the materials that we need. This has been curated, and I've been blocked at every turn. So

I plead with you — I'll give you the page that this is on on the July 15 letter if you want to take — $\,$

THE COURT: I know where it is.

MS. GLAVIN: I am at a loss here, and this is — we're 18 months in, and what Seth DuCharme said to the Court, I mean, this was just a foreboding. In his letter of June 23, 2023, he just said: The fact that the government keeps saying to us and to you no classified information here is not acceptable because they want to put in statements — I'll give you an example.

So they want to put in statements at trial saying that Evgeny Fokin, coconspirator statements. To the extent they want to put statements in that they found on Mr. Fokin's phone or text at trial, they have to give me any other statements that they have of Mr. Fokin. That means they have to ask the intelligence community: Have you intercepted his email communications during that time period? Did you intercept him on wiretaps? If that is the case, they have to review it, and they have to produce. The fact that it's classified doesn't mean that they don't have their discovery obligations.

Oleg Deripaska, they're claiming, is a coconspirator. He's not. So to the extent there are no communications, all they have to do, go to the intelligence community. Oleg Deripaska, like, you seized his boat, OK? You are watching everything he's doing. They were following Oleg Deripaska. That's why they have two other cases. They have, I think —

and I'm going to raise this — I think the person that I've been trying to subpoena is a cooperator with the government, and they've given me bupkes on her.

So I just, your Honor, what I want to say is I want you to ask them more pointed questions about what happened in 24 hours. What the nature of that information was? How did they learn — when did they learn about it? What caused them on July 16 to send the letter to you? I want you to be as angry as I am because they've been telling you what they've been telling me, and they got it wrong. They've gotten Brady wrong, they've gotten Rule 16 wrong, and they've gotten CIPA wrong.

On Rule 16, AUSA Hagan Scotten actually sat here and said to you and to me in a courtroom that the discovery of Charlie McGonigal in D.C., that's not Rule 16. That has nothing to do with this case; it's a different case. Yeah, and then we get the discovery, and we see that the agent in this case was using that case to subpoena financial records about Mr. Shestakov. You can't trust what they say in this case, you can't. Don't take them at face value, I am begging you.

So my point is I want you to ask more questions. I'm happy to give you the questions. And then what I'd like to do is I want to take a step back, regroup with my team, and figure out the motions that we're going to make. It may even mean that I am sending letters to National Security Division at Main

Justice to complain about what has gone on in this case and ask for a meeting. But this is not acceptable what has gone on here. You cannot have been in this case for a year and a half — I mean, Ms. Dell has been on this investigation since the beginning.

So my proposal is we come back for status conference, largely because I don't know what this is going to look like, but I know that there's going to be a lot of litigation and motions coming from me, and I'm going to ask for audiences both at the U.S. Attorney's Office and probably at Main Justice.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Swett, the government has been accused of getting Brady wrong, getting Rule 16 wrong, getting CIPA wrong. I want to hear your response to Ms. Glavin's arguments, but, first, I do want to ask you how you reconcile the position you took on July 15 with the letter you sent to me on July 16.

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, I think identifying that there may be the need to conduct additional CIPA litigation is entirely consistent with our discovery obligations. The fact that we are opposing a subpoena for classified information to the NSA and, in part, saying that this case has, at a minimum, had a CIPA 2 conference in front of the Court is not inconsistent with also saying we have identified information that we think may involve CIPA. I mean, discovery is not a — it's not a fixed-in-time thing where you have the materials and

the materials are frozen.

THE COURT: I don't actually have it in front of me, but in your opposition to the 17(c) applications, did you say that the government believes it's satisfied its discovery obligations with respect to national intelligence information?

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, I have the letter.

MS. GLAVIN: It's page 3. For the record, it's ECF 140.

MR. SWETT: It says the government has complied with its discovery obligations. And, obviously, bringing to the Court's attention the potential need for further CIPA litigation is just that.

Everything that Ms. Glavin is complaining about is in response to materials that the government has produced. And we are more than happy to answer to every single allegation here with respect to Brady, with respect to Rule 16, with respect to CIPA. It's not in front of the Court. We're here today to schedule, we thought, a trial, hopefully a trial. If she wants to move on this, she can. She's written three or four letters and maybe a half a dozen emails to us in the last 24 hours. We're going to respond to them, and we'd like to work through these issues with her. We'd like to answer her questions. I don't think she's going to like all of those answers, but we are answering her questions and we are providing her materials, consistent with our obligations and this Court's rulings. So

if there are specific questions, to the extent I can, I will answer them.

But as an initial matter, complying with one's discovery obligations means alerting the Court that we might have to go through this process because of information we've learned, just like complying with one's discovery obligations means sending materials over if we think that they might contain exculpatory information, which are now in her possession. This is all part of the government complying with its obligations, understanding what it needs to do, and we'll continue to do that, and we'll answer allegations that we haven't done that.

THE COURT: When was the last time you produced discovery material to Mr. Shestakov?

MR. SWETT: Today.

THE COURT: Today?

MR. SWETT: Today.

MS. GLAVIN: Yesterday was a *Brady* production. So the record is clear, your Honor, this is actually what the government's letter said at EC 140. I want to make sure this is in the record, to the extent we have to go down an appeal road over suppressing classified information that is *Brady* and Rule 16. This is what the government told the Court on July 15:

"On February 8, 2023, the government requested that

the Court hold an ex parte conference pursuant to Section 2 of CIPA to consider matters relating to classified information.

(Dkt. No. 20). That conference occurred on March 8, 2023. As discussed at the conference — and as the government has also confirmed at other junctures in this case — the government has complied with its discovery obligations."

Your Honor, 24 hours later, they're telling you they haven't, and they need to look into CIPA.

And let's just talk about the discovery obligations. The discovery obligations, yes, it's a rolling basis. It's a living and breathing thing. But the fact of the matter is we came here on February 9. We told the government exactly what they needed to look for. The government has known our theory of the case for over a year, that Mr. Shestakov was not working with Charlie McGonigal to help out Oleg Deripaska, but that the person they say is the agent of Deripaska is, in fact, an En+ official named Evgeny Fokin who already has told the government that he was doing this on behalf of En+. He told them that when he was stopped at the border. And now En+'s counsel weighed in last week to provide exculpatory evidence to the government indicating: You got this wrong. Rita was right; Mr. Shestakov was right.

How is it that the government could have investigated this case, OK, and did not check what phone records do you have? As we've scoured the discovery for Mr. Fokin, what phone

records do they have of him with Mr. Deripaska? We don't see any phone records in discovery. Well, we know from his phone, but we think we only have part of his phone because we think they put other parts with the intelligence community. I think there is more classified information, and I'm going push on this and ask your Honor to push on it.

But this is a mealy-mouthed answer, and it's not acceptable. They knew what their discovery obligations were. I think — what was it Mr. Scotten said? I think he called it there are small amounts, large amounts. This is medium amount of discovery, if I remember, and we'd have it within 30 days. And we don't have to worry about this, that, and the other thing. And we kept asking, and we are here right now because of it. So I will make applications to the Court on discovery. I think there have been severe discovery violations.

With respect to the intelligence community, I don't believe they have asked all the questions of the intelligence community that we asked them to, that they need to ask. It is inconceivable that NSA and CIA do not have information that is material to preparation of our defense, and that goes to whether or not Mr. Fokin was in touch with Oleg Deripaska during the period of this conspiracy.

What's also important is, your Honor, we have, like — I'll give you another example. There will be messages between Mr. Fokin and Mr. McGonigal talking about the progress of this

intelligence work. It then becomes critical for us to know, let's say by way of example, or hypothetical, let's say that Mr. Fokin receives — so he receives, like, sometime in September intelligence materials, background investigation stuff that McGonigal had done as it related to Potanin and Norilsk Nickel.

And what's important to us is who was Fokin on the phone with that day after he got the material? NSA will know that. Who was he calling in the days? He then has questions that were interested in this. So he asked Charlie questions. Then who is Fokin on the phone with? That's critically important to us, and NSA has it. There's no question that they have it. And who was he not on the phone with? Did he get on the phone and call Deripaska? We think NSA records are going to show he did not.

There are also discussions in August, and there's discussions about how the payment is going to be made to McGonigal. So the question is, when those discussions are happening, when the discussions — and all we have are mixed text messages when they're happening, OK, so we have haphazard text messages, but we don't have all of them — who then does McGonigal talk to? That is so critical to our defense. And the fact that the government — this didn't occur to them when they were investigating this case and they were going to try and say that he was an agent of Deripaska is beyond me. It's

beyond me, but I'm certain they didn't ask.

And so this is why the Court has CIPA, for you to put yourself in my shoes. OK. And they have been saying since day one this doesn't implicate classified information because we declassified, you know, some materials. Everything about this case implicates national security and intelligence. And I'm sitting with a man who has pled not guilty and has been screaming this from the hilltops. They have it or they're able to get it, and they need to get it.

THE COURT: Mr. Swett, what discovery did the government produce yesterday?

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, yesterday we produced notes from a meeting with counsel for En+ in which they relayed the — an interview they had conducted of Fokin. Then we produced notes from a teleconference with an FBI agent.

THE COURT: All right. So notes from a meeting with counsel for En+ concerning an interview of Fokin, is that what you said?

MR. SWETT: Yes, Evgeny Fokin.

THE COURT: When was the interview of Fokin?

MR. SWETT: I don't know when the interview was. I believe the meeting with counsel was Thursday or Friday of last week.

THE COURT: All right. And notes from a conference with an FBI agent, that was the other component?

MR. SWETT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: When was the conference with the FBI

agent?

MR. SWETT: June 25, I believe.

THE COURT: All right. Yes, go ahead.

MR. SWETT: I just do want to make it clear, your Honor, that the defense theory that Ms. Glavin just presented to you comes from materials that have been produced throughout the course of this case. The interview of Evgeny Fokin at the border, where he said that he was coming to the United States to do work for En+, the government produced that in its first discovery production. The records showing that Arina Lazarou had been director of companies affiliated with En+, that was produced by the government in, I think, one of its first discovery productions. So, again, you have an account of the government's suppressing information based on materials that the government has been producing throughout this case.

I think the only thing I will say with respect to the classified materials is that in the motion for the Rule 17 subpoena, the defendant made a case for why there must be these materials, and that argument is just pure rank speculation.

And obviously, there's very little that we can say about the process here because CIPA exists to cover these types of materials. But Ms. Glavin has stood up in court today and has said these materials absolutely exist, and as far as we can

tell, it is based on nothing more than wishful thinking or supposition.

So, again, none of this is actually before the Court right now. We've received a lot of letters to respond to, which we will respond to. To the extent she moves for relief from the Court, we will respond to those motions. For the time being, though, I think we don't think it makes sense to continue litigating this issue that's not ripe, that hasn't been briefed, that we haven't even had a chance to confer on between parties, and so we would ask that the Court move on to scheduling matters in this case.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Swett, I was giving you an opportunity to respond to the allegations that have been made. So if you don't have anything more to say right now, then that's OK with me. I'm not sure how much further I can go without papers in front of me anyway.

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, we certainly vehemently deny the accusation that there are sanctionable discovery violations here. We have received letters from Ms. Glavin laying out some of what she has described to you today, which we think is shaded to the point of unrecognizability.

So the bottom line is that we have produced materials that we are obligated to under *Brady*. We have complied with our discovery obligations. Certainly, we have complied with the Court's rulings — and I think much of what Ms. Glavin is

complaining about is that she's seeking to undo the rulings in this case — and we continue to do that. And when we have new materials or new information, we provide them, and that is completely consistent with a prosecution team attempting and complying with its obligations. It is the opposite of what you would expect from a prosecution team that is suppressing information and that is not complying with its obligations.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Glavin, the government referred to a, to paraphrase, flurry of communications that they received from you just yesterday before this conference today.

MS. GLAVIN: Yes.

THE COURT: How much of what you're telling me today relates to communications that you sent yesterday and haven't gotten responses to yet?

MS. GLAVIN: Well, there is also the communication I sent to them with also a long list of discovery requests on July 15. Those aren't the only ones. They got two yesterday that we had been working on but were a direct result of having gotten the *Brady* disclosures yesterday.

One thing I want to say about the *Brady* disclosure of the discussion they had with the FBI on June 25, why it just has me so angry is that at the time that FBI agent told this prosecution team, OK, on June 25, that he investigates Oleg Deripaska; he is familiar with Oleg Deripaska's networks. He

doesn't know Pandean. He hasn't heard of Pandean. Pandean's a central part of this. We've been saying since day one Pandean has nothing to do with Oleg Deripaska. It has to do with En+ and Rusal.

This agent tells them that and also says: And I was been able to link Pandean and Arina Lazarou to En+ and Rusal. When the government says today, oh, but the reason Ms. Glavin knows this is because of what we gave her in discovery, you want to know those documents that they gave me that are documents indicating that Pandean or that Arina Lazarou — actually, I should say Arina Lazarou was affiliated with Rusal and En+? They're not in English. The government did not even translate them.

I don't believe that the government knew until I pointed it out, because we got them translated, I don't think they knew that En+ had a public filing from 2021, when this conspiracy took place, that says Arina Lazarou is an affiliated entity. If they did, they most certainly should have translated it and given it to me, and if they did know that before they indicted, they should have done a lot more homework than what they did.

So was it in the mass amount of discovery that we got?

Uh-huh. Was, I think, the two public filings we looked at, was it in English? Nope. Did they translate it? Nope. That's what we're dealing with here, and that scares me to no end. I

have never been in a situation like this in my 14 years as a defense lawyer. I just can't believe we're 18 months into this case, and the government's like, oh, we complied with our discovery obligations. When? Oh, and if you turn this over to me the day before trial, well, we complied with our obligations? Where have they been, and what have they been doing?

So I get it. You you've listened to me go off about this. I'm making my record because I hope that this does not end up in the Second Circuit. I hope the right thing gets done here. But this record has to be made. It has to be made over and over. And I do intend to make filings. We have been asking them questions for months, and we get the same answer that you're getting today, which is unacceptable. We just got: We complied with our discovery obligations. Don't mind us. Don't look under the hood. You can trust us. We're the government. We can't, not what I've seen in this case. You cannot trust them in this case.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Swett, we started with you telling me that you thought you needed about six weeks to go through the entirety of the CIPA practice that you're imagining might need to take place, right?

MR. SWETT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So when between now and six weeks from now can you tell me more? When are we going to have a next step?

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MR. SWETT: Your Honor, I think it makes sense to schedule a Section 2 CIPA conference so that we can provide more information. We would tentatively propose a week from this Friday. However, I think we'd like to just discuss with folks at the National Security Division the timing of that. we think by then we will be in a position to give the Court more information about the information in our July 16 letter. THE COURT: All right. Well, since I am currently in trial with some of your colleagues and the trial is expected to go into next week, I don't want to schedule anything for Friday, August 2. But I would propose a date that I know works for everybody, and that is Tuesday, August 6. MR. SWETT: That's fine, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. MS. GLAVIN: Your Honor, with respect to that, on the CIPA conference, the defense would also like to make a similar request, and I just — if I could just consult with my team on the date? THE COURT: Yes. (Counsel conferred) MS. GLAVIN: Your Honor, would it be possible to do it on Wednesday, the 7th, instead? THE COURT: That's fine with me.

Back-to-back CIPA conferences?

So are you proposing — what are you proposing?

MS. GLAVIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: What would you have to tell me in a CIPA conference at this point?

MS. GLAVIN: I think what we would do is we would put to you the questions — I think I would give you more color on the defense and what we're seeing and pulling together so that you are prepared to ask the government questions. This would be similar to what we did last year.

THE COURT: Yes, yes.

MS. GLAVIN: But I want some time to think about it when with the team and how I want to structure — like, we will put something to the Court, probably an *ex parte* communication, about the conference beforehand.

THE COURT: All right. So let's all tentatively hold Wednesday, August 7, then.

All right. Ms. Glavin, when are you going to start rolling your motions to me?

MS. GLAVIN: Your Honor, it will be this month — not this month, July. It will be in August. I'm just — I think my team right now is dragging a little bit because we are switching from trial prep.

And also to be clear for the record, the Court is adjourning the trial?

THE COURT: Yes, I was getting to that. Clearly, we are adjourning the trial.

And also to rewind to where we were about half an hour ago, I know that, last time we talked about scheduling, you were proposing September for trial. I couldn't do September.

I know that Mr. Wikstrom had a trial scheduled for October and possibly Ms. Dell also. Is that still the case?

MS. GLAVIN: Judge, my fall is gone. I'm in depositions throughout the fall that I'm taking in two high-profile matters. Like, the fall is gone for me now. I scheduled everything.

THE COURT: Through when, would you say?

MS. GLAVIN: Through December. Through December.

That's why I would ask that we come back, because I do think we're going to be in litigation over this.

Oh, and Mr. Korman reminds me that he and his wife are expecting a baby. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Congratulations.

MR. KORMAN: Thank you.

MS. GLAVIN: In November. So that's why I would prefer that we come back when I can get this shored up. You know, we could come back maybe the first week of September. But given the importance of this to Mr. Shestakov, and he and I have had many discussions about this, like, he is very, very concerned about what is out there as an eye that we don't have and wants to make sure that we get this right, and I could not agree with him more.

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THE COURT: Well, I would have hoped not to put trial off past the end of this year. I would like to — you're going to get back to me, I guess, both sides. The government is prepared to go forward with a CIPA conference on August 7. Can you say that firmly right now? MR. SWETT: Your Honor, certainly, we will be available. I just want to make sure that we have a chance to confer with our counterparts. I expect we could give you a firm answer by the end of today or early tomorrow. THE COURT: That would be fine. Then, Ms. Glavin, what about you? When do you think you'll be able to get back to me about the 7th? MS. GLAVIN: Oh, I'm fine. We can do it on the 7th. THE COURT: You can? MS. GLAVIN: Yeah. I mean, yes, yes, 7th is fine. we could do it late in the day, that would be great. THE COURT: Late in the day? Like what are you thinking? MS. GLAVIN: Same time. I don't — oh, I didn't think about that. Say 3 o'clock? THE COURT: All right. So we'll block out 3:00 to 5:00, I guess, on the 7th. I assume an hour each will be enough. An hour should be fine for the government. MR. SWETT:

And just to be clear, we will have an update. I don't

know if we will have fully concluded whether or not CIPA litigation is necessary, but, obviously, the information that we have at that time we'll be prepared to share with the Court.

THE COURT: All right. Very good.

MS. GLAVIN: To the extent, your Honor —

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GLAVIN: — that the government does not think CIPA litigation is necessary, we will be making motions, very specific, regarding what they need to be doing with the NSA and CIA.

THE COURT: Well, you're making motions regardless.

MS. GLAVIN: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Well, does the government have an application?

MR. SWETT: Well, your Honor, we would certainly move to exclude time at least through August 7, but I think we would also ask the Court to set a trial date even if it is in December. People's schedules only get busier the longer we wait. So we're prepared to try this case in — towards the end of this year, and we would like to work out a trial date today.

MS. GLAVIN: Your Honor, here are the issues: One is I do want to talk with — we're here basically because of the government not doing what they were supposed to have done months ago, and I want to talk with my team. I want to talk with Mr. Shestakov. I also think that we may have applications

for Rule 15 depositions in connection with this case, including as it relates to Mr. Fokin, and that would be happening outside the United States.

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, I think Ms. Glavin first raised the possibility of Rule 15 depositions in January of this year, so I don't see that as a compelling reason to adjourn this without a firm trial date.

MS. GLAVIN: This is amazing to me. The government produces information to me yesterday that Mr. Fokin, who they tried to exclude any information about him telling the government the truth at the border, even though they had information in their possession as of June 25, that — consistent with our defense. They get information from the company last week that Mr. Fokin was recently spoken to, and what he had to say was pretty darn exculpatory to Mr. Shestakov in every way, shape, and form. And now they're like, oh, it shouldn't take that long. OK. OK. Because I think we may have more witnesses as a result of this.

THE COURT: All right. I do agree that if we don't pick a trial date now, the next time this comes up —

Ms. Glavin, I know your schedule — we're going to be looking at, like, next April, May. We have to put something down now, and we'll see how things unfold from here, both in terms of CIPA practice and your motions.

But what about Wednesday, December 4?

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MS. GLAVIN: Your Honor, I cannot do it this year. There are depositions I have in December. I'm also going away in December, and I also expect this trial — the government, I think, said they thought it would go into a second week. think it's going to be a three- to four-week trial. So I cannot do it, and I would like to just speak with my colleagues because I need to know when Mr. Korman will be back, because he's been a critical part of preparing this and part of our team, and I'm expecting he's going to be trying the case with me. So I just need to check with everyone's availability.

THE COURT: All right. Just a moment.

So, Mr. Swett, do you agree that it's possible this single-defendant case could — the trial could run beyond two weeks?

MR. SWETT: Well, your Honor, I think the government's case-in-chief will last no more than two weeks and could be only slightly more than one week.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Glavin, why don't you confer with your team now, please, and —

MS. GLAVIN: Can we just step outside, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Recess)

MS. GLAVIN: So, your Honor, I had a chance to confer with Mr. Shestakov, as well as my team, and between Mr. Korman and his wife — the baby is due late November. I am also in

and he will be gone for the month of December. I am taking a very important deposition that is going to require weeks of preparation in December, actually, December 11. And so the date we all feel comfortable with, and Mr. Shestakov, is a date in February. We propose the second week of February.

THE COURT: While I check on that on my end, Mr. Swett, what does that look like for you?

MR. SWETT: We're available.

THE COURT: All right.

All right. Wednesday, February 12 — wait. How many weeks are we holding now? Three?

MS. GLAVIN: I would hold four, your Honor, between jury selection and soup to nuts.

I just — with respect to starting on a Wednesday, I did have one question for the Court.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GLAVIN: In terms of starting on a Wednesday, I don't know how the clerk's office does this, but to the extent the Wednesday jury pool has the people who have been the subject of for-cause or peremptory challenges, and that is going to be the majority of my jury pool, I do have an issue with that and would ask that — unless fresh pools are brought each day of the week, I think that that puts the defense at quite a disadvantage, and I'd rather that we start on a Monday.

THE COURT: I'm willing to start on a Tuesday. It's

very hard to start on a Monday because that's when most people start. That's hard for the jury department, so I'd rather start on a Tuesday.

MS. GLAVIN: You realize that the defense gets more — well, I don't mean it to come out that way. But we end up with a lot of defense rejections in our pool come Tuesday. The defense has more challenges than the government, and so therefore, what ends up in that Tuesday pool — I'm very familiar with this from having been at the office, and there was used to be a saying that we love the Wednesday jury pools because you had all the defense rejections from Monday and Tuesday, which is why I would prefer to start on a Monday.

I get it. I get it. That's when everyone else starts their trials, but to me it puts us in the fairest position for what we're going to get in the pool.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Swett, any objection?

MR. SWETT: No, your Honor. We're happy to start any day of the week.

THE COURT: All right. We can start on Monday, February 10.

MS. GLAVIN: Thank you, your Honor. I appreciate it.

THE COURT: And I will hold through Friday, March 7.

MS. GLAVIN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Swett, now do you have an application?

MR. SWETT: Yes, your Honor. We would now ask for an exclusion of time under the speedy trial clock through

February 10, 2025. That clock will toll if the defendant files motions, but anyway, for the many reasons we've discussed today, we think it's in the interest of justice and outweighs the defendant's and the public's interest in a speedy trial.

MS. GLAVIN: No objection.

THE COURT: All right. Hearing no objection, I hereby exclude time between today and the start of trial scheduled for February 10, 2025, under the Speedy Trial Act pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 3161(h)(7)(A) in order to permit the government to evaluate the need for possible CIPA litigation and to allow the defense time to brief the issues that the defense has raised today and to prepare for trial and for me to decide motions.

I find the exclusion to be in the interest of justice and to outweigh the best interests of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial.

Anything else for right now?

MR. SWETT: No. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MS. GLAVIN: Not for the defense. Thank you.

(Adjourned)